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STRESS ANTITUBERCULOSIS ACTIVITIES;  
MILITARY DOCTORS CONFER

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA HOLDS ANTITUBERCULOSIS WEEK -- Zagreb, Borba, 12 Sep 51

Sarajevo, 11 September -- The Council for Public Health and Social Welfare of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Main Council of the Red Cross, the Institute for Health Education, and many other organizations in Bosnia-Herzegovina are participating in antituberculosis week. Lectures are being given, sanitation activities conducted, and volunteers obtained to help in antituberculosis work.

The Antituberculosis Service is well developed in Bosnia-Herzegovina with dispensaries in Sarajevo, Tuzla, Mostar, and Banja Luka, and auxiliary dispensaries in Bijeljina, Doboj, and Travnik.

All the large hospitals have opened special sections for tuberculosis treatment. A special hospital for tuberculosis of the lungs has been built in Travnik, and the hospital in Kasindol has been modernized. A special hospital for children with tuberculosis of the lungs has been opened in Banovici near Sarajevo, and a special hospital for tuberculosis of the bone has been opened in Sioce in Herzegovina. At the end of 1950, Bosnia-Herzegovina had 900 beds in its hospitals assigned for tuberculosis patients.

Tuberculosis is still a serious problem in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

MONTENEGRO INTENSIFIES ANTITUBERCULOSIS WORK -- Zagreb, Borba, 17 Sep 51

Cetinje, 16 September -- On 17 September, Montenegro begins antituberculosis week. Besides special lectures at the university, traveling movies, Red Cross activities, and films at building sites and villages, exhibits of documentary material showing progress made in combating tuberculosis will be shown in Titograd, Cetinje, and other towns.

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Montenegro has a climate favorable for the successful treatment of tuberculosis. In addition to the hospitals for diseases of the lungs which were built after the war in Cetinje and Kolasin, another hospital was opened before mid-1951 in Brezovik near Niksic. The addition of new wings to the convalescent hospital in Lovcen has doubled its capacity. In 1951, this hospital was prepared for workers and social security beneficiaries.

Risan has one of the largest hospitals for tuberculosis of the bone and several well-equipped antituberculosis dispensaries, which examined 20,000 persons in 1950. The number of tuberculosis cases and hospital patients has decreased in the past 3 years.

Since the beginning of 1951, children and adults up to the age of 25, who make up almost one half the population of Montenegro, have been inoculated with BCG vaccine. Inoculation has been completed in all cities and srez centers, and is now proceeding in the villages.

#### ORGANIZE HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMS -- Zagreb, Borba, 13 Sep 51

The Institute for Health Education in Belgrade, aided by Red Cross committees, and organizations of the Anti-Fascist Women's Front and the People's Front, is organizing two health education programs in six srezes in Nis and Titovo Uzice oblasts. Both programs are to begin 15 September and will last 6 weeks. Sixty-five groups of three members each will visit villages in Vranjsko, Bunanovac, Zlatar, Masuricko, Pribojsko, and Muloševac srezes, to help combat spotted [fever?] and lice, teach child care and household sanitation, and give lectures on health protection and various diseases.

The Main Council of the Red Cross has contributed clothing, footwear, and medicines; the Serbian Sanitation Inspection Service has contributed 5 million dinars and a large quantity of DDT powder. A group from the Main Council of the Red Cross and the Institute for Health Education is already showing movies on health and arranging exhibits in these srezes.

#### GOLNIK TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE HAS MANY FUNCTIONS -- Zagreb, Borba, 17 Sep 51

The Tuberculosis Institute in Golnik is the largest and best-equipped institution of its kind in Yugoslavia. The institute does research in discovering new methods for the treatment of tuberculosis. It is also a sanitarium, a center for fluoroscopy and BCG vaccination, a dispensary for the surrounding villages, and a school where phthisiologists and other doctors in Yugoslavia complete their studies. It is also becoming more and more a lung surgery center, for lung surgery is the most effective method of treating tuberculosis.

The institute's search for new methods of treating tuberculosis has been successful. The name of Dr Tomas Furlan, director of the institute, is connected with artificial pneumothorax and pneumolysis therapy. Dr Stanko Krstic, who attended the international course in Oslo with Doctor Furlan, was the first to introduce the lung decorticating operation to Yugoslavia.

The institute has added 450 beds since the liberation.

#### SKOPLJE OBLAST MILITARY DOCTORS HOLD CONFERENCE -- Skoplje, Nova Makedonija, 11 Sep 51

Military doctors from Skoplje Military Oblast held their first conference on military medicine from 6 to 9 September.

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Among the problems discussed were dysentery, one of the most serious epidemiologic diseases; tuberculosis, which is a problem generally as well as in the army; and endemic hepatitis, the cause of which is unknown and against which the most stringent sanitation measures must be taken. Papers on the use of antibiotics and the X-ray were presented and discussed.

Attention was also given to the problem of extending timely surgical aid to the injured, with the conclusion that both civilian and military doctors should be trained for this during periods of peace.

Although much has been accomplished in the field of medical publications, the conferees felt there is still much to be done.

An exhibit on military medicine, on display at the conference, showed the work done by medical units of the Skoplje Military Oblast during the war and postwar period.

The conference was very successful because of the efforts of medical workers from Skoplje and other military and naval oblasts, and civilian doctors who participated.

Colonel Rzehak concluded the conference by congratulating the military doctors for their extensive help to civilian doctors throughout Macedonia, and urging them to participate in the medical congress which will be held soon.

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